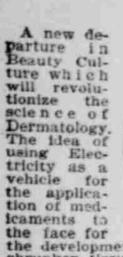
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS!

Astonishing Results of Mme. M. Rema's Great Discovery.

Shrive ed and Withered Faces Actually Restored to the Smoothness and Roundness of Youth by the Electric Beauty Culture Treatment.

Wrinkles Actually Removed While You Wait, Without Pain or Irritation of the Caticle.





sated with Mme. M Rema, and after 12 years of study, research and experiment she has at last perfected the batteries and appliances necessary to quickly remove wrinkles, lines, hollows under the eyes and sunken cheeks, plasters. Can show you a decided improvement at once. Two treatments are sufficient in many cases to totally obliterate the wrinkles, lines, crowfeet, frown or scowl from the human face. Ladies who have called please call again and you will be convinced. Special rates for ladies going under treatment this week. Mme. M Rema personally superintends each treat-

If you have any blemish detrimental to the beauty of face or form call on or write to Mme. M. Rema. Ladies are successfully treated by mail. Send 6 cents for postage and receive the Mme.'s VALUABLE BOOK (Beauty Culture) free. ONE ELECTRICAL BEAUTY CULTURE

chaser of two dollars' worth of Beauty Culture Remedies, this week only. BEAUTY CULTURE removes all discoloration from the skin and prevents freckles

CURLATA, keeps the hair in curl under HAIR CULTURE, restores gray hair to its original color and youthful appearance

without the use of dyes, stops hair falling in twenty-four hours; one application re moves all dandruf and repeated applications cure any scalp disease and make the BALM OF YOUTH, the original skin food and wrinkle eradicator, fattens any

wrinkles, lines, crowfeet, frowns, makes the cheeks plump and restores a youthful contour to any shrunken face. JUNO BUST NOURISHMENT, the only treatment in the world that will develop the bust, throat, arms, neck or any par of the body where applied, no matter if the

portion of the face where applied, removes

atrophy has been from childhood. WILD ROOTS AND BARKS, the great system remedy and blood purifier, cures constipation and indigestion, regulates the kidneys, tones up the liver, frees the blood of all taints and impurities and aids the

complexion. Price, \$i per bottle. Goods sent to any address, free from observation, on receipt of price. Ladies can be treated at a distance by sending this advertisement and 6 cents postage and receive FREE the Madame's VALUABLE BOOK, "BEAUTY CUL-

Address Mme, M. Rema, Cordova Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Ladies calling take elevator at \$5 West Washington street, between Illinois and Meridian streets, to Parlors, Suite 14, 15 and 16.

> ART EMPORIUM. Telephone 530.

REGILDING

No matter how black and dirty those old gold frames upstairs, or in your attic, are, we can regild them AS GOOD AS NEW. And the oldfashioned shapes, oval, etc., are all the style now.

We'll do them cheap, too, this dull

THE H. LIEBER COMPANY, 23 South Meridian St.

Sanitas Grape Food

UNFERMENTED-ABSOLUTELY PURE. Delicious as a Bunch of Fresh Grapes.

Prepare! from the juice of California's choicest

THE CALIFORNIA GRAPE CURE Nature's Purest Nutritive Agent. It's a delicious medicine-neurishes the digestion. strengthens the nerves, clears the vocal organs. A refreshing beverage - non-alcoholic a suitable for

table and sick room use keeps fresh for years. A pint bottle (75c), when properly diluted, equals one half gailon of the lead. Your Grocer or Druggist sells it. Booklet free. The California Grape Food Co.,.



Los Gatos, Cal. SELLING AGENT.

JOHN R. GIBSON, 23 Wes Maryland street, Indianapolis

DAILY VITAL STATISTICS. Births.

Mr. and Mrs. James Campbell, 9 Eliza-

beth street, boy. Al and Annie Scribner, North Indianapolis, girl. Mr. and Mrs. Williams, 59 Superior street, boy. William S. and Mollie Kennedy, city, John and Kate Mackey, city, boy. N. and L. Hood, city, boy.

and Kate Homberg, city, boy. John and J. Wallace, city, boy. V. and Cora Place, city, girl. L. W. and Ella Tulley, city, boy. Total births for the week, 69. Total deaths for the week, 43,

Marriage Licenses. William Rozell and Kate Herbert. John Jenkins and Maggie F. McCain. John H. Wright and Flora B. Day.

Flower Mission Fair. The ladies of the Flower Mission have completed arrangements for their annual fair to be held Nov. 19 to 24. The following officers were recently elected;

President-Mrs. W. L. Elder. First Vice President-Mr. J. H. Holliday. Second Vice President-Hrs. W. J. Mc-Third Vice President-Mrs. T. G. Barry.

Treasurer-Miss Gertrude Goodhart. Secretary-Mrs. J. W. Beck. Superintendent-Mr. S. K. Fletcher. Chairman Construction Committee-Mrs. Harry Murphy. Chairman Announcement Committee-

Mrs. O. B. Jameson. The ladies of the Flower Mission have heard that some person is soliciting aid in their name and therefore they wish to state that soliciting for the Flower Mission Association is done but once a year, in the by the ladies themselves, who give

The annual band concert and lawn fete given by the managers of the Indianapolis Orbhans' Asylum will take place Wednesday evening of this week. The When Band will furnish the music and the board will supply light refreshments.

Wheatena at Van Pelt's,

JUDGE ELLIOTT AND MR. KNOX SPEAK IN STREET-CAR CASE.

Different Features of the Claim to a Perpetual Franchise Discussed-The Court's Question.

Yesterday was entirely devoted to the argament in the street-car litigation in the federal court. Attorney Byron K. Elliott concluded his argument at 3 o'clock yesterday, and gave way to attorney Knox, of Pittsburg, special counsel for Messrs. Mc-Kee and Verner, of the Citizens' Streetrairoad Company. Ex-Judge Elliott devoted his remarks yesterday to the question of perpetual right as claimed by the Citizens' company. He concluded that the right of duration to the use of the streets is delegated to the municipality, the primary purpose of a street being for the use of the citizen on foot, on horseback and in wagons. The construction of the statutes in favor of the public and against perpetuity, he held, is always strict, and the great general rule which is necessary for the protection of the public overrides all other rules of construction. The statute is to be construed as part of a general, uniform and harmonious system, and the act in relation to street railways is but a part of a uniform system of laws, and is to be construed in connection with the wide prevailing principle of self-government. Judge Elliott thought that, in view of this principle, the court would not be willing to imply from the statute that the Legislature meant to take from the cities | o'clock, and died an hour later. of the State the right to say how long their streets should be occupied and endowed private corporations with that right in perpetuity. He inferred that the Legislature did not mean to strike down this princi-

poses and for public uses. Judge Elliott said that the plaintiff construed the words "All street-railway companies shall first obtain the consent of the City Council to the location, survey and construction," to destroy the power of ever, conceding the contention of the plaintiff, the words could not receive a construction where a private corporation is seeking a right in the streets for a public enefit. Mr. Elllott contended that if in 864 the Citizens' Street-rallway Company had built one-fourth of a mile on Washngton street it would have had a contract mile upon that quarter of a mile, and upon no more. Otherwise the company might cialm occupancy upon all the streets hrough the mere asking possesison of one. To donsummate the contract right, occucancy and expenditure of money are necessary. There was no exclusive right given the company by the ordinance of 1884; only the right of occupancy was given, nothing more. In 1893 the City company, its rights vested by a completed contract, was granted a contract. Under its license the Citizens' company had rights to the streets actually occupied, but no greater or broader right. The city authorities in 1893 had a right to grant the use of its streets to the City company, and if there could be no violation of a contract or of property rights this suit would have no foun-

ple of local government. The city stands

is the trustee of the streets for public pur-

RIGHT TO THE STREETS. To the question of Judge Woods as to whether or not the plaintiff would have a right to allege an impairment of contract if the defendants' contract gave them a ight to enter upon the plaintiff's property at any time they saw fit, Mr. Elilott said: "As far back as the decision in the case of the Charles R'ver Bridge Company against the Warren River Bridge Company. t has been the doctrine of the United pairment of contract and no impairment of property right, because in the competition, t injury is done, you have to suffer it. say you have no right to complain if we lo not take the part of the streets which the Citizens' company occupies. Suppose Washington street to be one hundred feet wide and the Citizens' company has the center of the street, and we are given five feet in the gutter on the north side, have you a right to complain? You have not a Mr. Ediott further held that it could not

be assumed that the City company or the city would do wrong and seize the property of the Citizens' company, and that until they did attempt to disturb the property in some way there was no cause for action. He did not think that the building of the new road could be stopped by an injunction unless the company was actually found taking possession of parts of those streets that rightfully belong to the Citizens' company. In conclusion, the attorney set up some of the following contentions: "I say that the term of the plaintiff's right was limited to thirty years, not only by the Legislature, but by the ordinance that extended the time. In 1880, from the testimony of Thomas Johnson, the streetrailway company was mortgaged for \$200,-000. These bonds drew 7 per cent. interest. The company negotiated for the sale of 5108,000 of these bonds, applied to the Council and had the contract extended to fortyfive years instead of thirty years, making the argument that the extension was needed to sell the bonds. Finally, the committee from the Council made the contract read thirty-seven years instead of forty-five. It would seem impossible that a city could grapes, tudy ripered-aken from the vine, pressed grant a contract to a private corporation for the use of the streets for the purpose of reducing 1 per cent. on its bonds,' Judge Woods thought this statement an imputation as to the motives of the city. Mr. Elliott holding that there were no conditions exacted in the deal. Judge Woods held that the conditions were that the city was to secure the service of the corporation for seven years. MR. KNOX'S ARGUMENT.

> P. C. Knox, the special attorney for the company at Pittsburg, followed Mr. Eiliott. He replied to the latter's charges against the Citizens' street railway, and claimed that all of his opponent's accusations were based upon the refusal of the complainant to accede to the demand to give up the streets of the city in January. 1894. He held that Judge Baker clearly defined the respective powers of the city and State when he said: "The easement to occupy and enjoy the streets can alone be granted by the Legislature. Without this grant from the Legislature the use of streets would be a public nuisance, and without such legislation the city cannot confer a right to occupy the streets. The power of the State is supreme, the power of the city subordinate; the power of the city can only be exercised when delegated by the State. The right to maintain a perpetual state. The right to maintain a perpetual succession will not be rubbed out of the charter by the people of Indianapolis, unless constrained to do so by some sort of assembly. It is not contended that the contract of the Citizens' company is limited by the act of 1861. The contention is that it is limited by the act of 1864 by the city of Indianapolis, It must be con-ceded that the Legislature gave the com-pany perpetual life. It is easily understood by the twelfth section of the act of 1861 that nothing in the act shall be construed so as to take away from common counhighways, and that companies must obtain the consent to the location, survey and construction before the work of construction shall begin. But there is no authority delegated by these terms to the city to limit the exercise of franchises conferred by the State. The streets of Indianapolis belong to the people of Fort Wayne as much as they belong to Indianapolis. They are held by the dominion of the State, and no men can plant him-self in these thoroughfares, not even in the remotest degree, except by the con-sent of the sovereignty. If a reason ex-isted in 1861 why such corporation should exist, that reason has year by year over the State. If the city had exclusive power over the subject matter there could have been no necessity for conferring power over the survey and construction. The ordinance of 1864, constituting twenty sec-

Prize for Berkshire Breeding. The farmers and swine breeders of Indiana are making preparations for a practical test of the skill of the feeder, the art of curing hams, as well as the best breed of hogs for producing the most palatable ham. Hon. A. J. Lovejoy, of Roscoe. Ill., recently offered an international prize valued at \$100 for the best ham ex-United States, Canada or any foreign country, James Riley, of Thorntown, Ind., in order to increase the interest in the competition for the Lovejoy premium on the part of the Indiana breeders of Berk-shires, offers an additional prize valued at \$100 for the best Berkshire ham ex-hibited by a resident of Indiana. These

tions, shows that no conditions or limita-

tions are imposed on this company."

ARGUMENT STILL ON premiums have attracted farmers and breeders, and Charles F. Mills, secretary of the American Berkshire Association, at Springfield, Ill., is in receipt of many in-quiries in relation to the conditions of the contest. Governor Matthews, Thomas Tag-gart and Milton Pouder will decide the Indiana contest, and also represent the State in the international competition.

HIS RESIGNATION IN.

Superintendent Jones Announces His Withdrawal from the Schools.

Superintendent Jones, of the public schools, yesterday morning tendered to the School Board his resignation, to take effect between Aug. 15 and Sept. 1. He expressed his thanks to the board for the confidence reposed in him. He says he believes the new position affords a broader field in his profession, and adds that no action which the board could reasonably take would

DASHED TO HER DEATH

PATIENT AT DR. EASTMAN'S JUMPS FROM A THIRD-STORY WINDOW.

Mrs. Mary D. Lindsey, of Tuscola, Ill. Temporarily Insane, Commits Suicide-Her Recent Grief.

Mrs. Mary D. Lindsey, of Tuscola, Ill., who has been under treatment at Dr. Eastman's Sanitarium, at Delaware and Vermont streets, since last Tuesday, jumped from the third-story window to the sidewalk below on Vermont street, a distance of fifty feet, yesterday afternoon, at 5

Mrs. Lindsey and her husband, James A. Lindsey, resided on a farm near Tuscola. They had four children until recently. About two years ago Mrs. Lindsey became afflicted with a dangerous ailment. An operation was performed upon her. The attending physician gave her a hypodermic injection of morphine. Mrs. Lindsey temporarily recovered, but she became addicted to the use of morphine. Her husband did not learn of this until weeks after she began the use of the drug. She bought a needle and injected the drug without aid. local self-government, but he felt that they Her husband noticed the change in her, could have no such effect as that. How- and by a close watch finally discovered the habit. She confessed all to him when she found that he knew that she used the drug. She admitted that she frequently used a dram of the drug every week. The husband attempted to persuade her from using it, but she told him that it would be worse than death if she should stop. Her husband saw the hopelessness of her case and pressed the matter no further. Last week two of her four children were struck by lightning. Her five-year-old son was instantly killed, while the other child was seriously but not fatally burned. Her condition had slowly been growing worse, and this shock rendered her condition critical. It was decided to bring her to this city and place her in a sanitarium. She and her husband came here last Tuesday. She was given a room on the third floor, facing on Vermont street. A regular nurse was assigned her. Her husband remained in the city and visited her regularly every day. Yesterday morning Dr. Eastman de-cided to operate upon Mrs. Lindsey. The operation was performed successfully. Mrs. Lindsey appeared in unusual bright spirits yesterday afternoon. Her husband called, and she talked affectionately to him, saying that she would stop using the mor-phine. She said she would undoubtedly recover, and the two could soon return home and live happily together. Her husband left, full of the bright future. About o'clock Dr. Eastman went to her room and talked with her. She responded in a bright manner. The Doctor left about 4:30 o'clock. Soon afterwards the nurse went into the room and tended to the needs of Mrs. Lindsey. The latter was in bed in her night robe. To the nurse also Mrs. Lindsey talked pleasantly. About 5 o'clock the nurse left the room for only a few minutes. She stepped into a room adjoining the one occupied by Mrs. Lindsey and in-quired as to the condition of a patient in that room. She then started to return to Mrs. Lindsey's room. She found the door locked, and supposed that Dr. Eastman was in private consultation with Mrs. The nurse went into another room and asked the nurse there if she had seen Dr. Eastman enter Mrs. Lindsey's room. The second nurse said that she had not. Just then a loud scream was heard from the sidewalk below. The two nurses. hurried to the windows, and on looking down saw men carrying Mrs. Lindsey into the north entrance. A large crowd had

Mrs. Lindsey was evidently seized with a temporary fit of insanity immediately after her nurse left the room. She probably locked the door to prevent anyone from entering and interfering with her plan, then went to the window and deliberately jumped to death. She was first seen by the janitor of Roberts Park M. E. Church, who was working in the church yard. He and several others hurried to where Mrs. Lindsey lay and found her unconscious. She was bleeding at the mouth and nose. Dr. Eastman and the nurses came up, and the prostrate form of Mrs. Lindsey was taken into the sanitarium, where Dr. Eastman administered a number of restoratives. Mrs. Lindsey did not regain consciousness and died about 6 o'clock. The janitor of Roberts Park Church said he happened to be looking suothward when room on the third floor hurry to the window, look down, then run back again. She appeared again in a few minutes, and without a moment's hesitation hurled herself from the window. Mr. Lindsey was in-formed of his wife's death in a short time, and he went to the sanitarium. He said that insanity caused by the want of the morphine was the only reason that he could assign for her actions. He said she had not been given any morphine since she had been in this city. Mrs. Lindsey was thirty-two years old. Her remains will be taken to Tuscola to-day, where they will Coroner Beck, who was summoned a few moments after her death, held that it was a case of suicide, done in a moment of Mrs. William H. temporary insanity.

Bad Money 'rom Shoals.

Marshall Padgett and James Berry were held for federal grand jury action yesterday by United States Commissioner Van Buren to answer a charge of passing counterfeit dollars. It is claimed they attempted to pass the coin in a number of different saloons in Shoals, Ind., July 3. Their bond was made \$500 each, Berry furnish-

Sale at Irvington.

On July 11 there will be an auction sale at Irvington of five new and elegant dwelling houses, erected by D. M. Parry. This sale indicates the prosperity of the University suburb of Indianapolis, and it will doubtless attract buyers who want

THE BIG FOUR RAILROAD. J. Q. Van Winkie to the Employes of

the System. The following notice has been posted along the lines of the Big Four: C., C., C. & ST. L. RAILWAY.

NOTICE. The United States has issued a restraining order to prevent interference with the property of this company, the movement of its trains and the men it may employ. It commands all persons, except employes engaged in the service, to keep off the company's grounds, and prohibits them from attempting to prevent employes of this company from the performance of their duties by threats, intimidation or persuasion. It prohibits the writing of letters or telegrams to induce employes to fail to dis-charge their duties. This order applies to all persons, whether named in the order or not. It will be strictly enforced against all persons violating it. men. It has tried to treat them fairly. No complaints have been made. No grievances presented. It has no relations with the Pullman company and is compeled by

law to discharge its duty as a common carrier. There is nothing to arbitrate or compromise with the Big Four. It is simply a question of war without a cause upon the commerce of the country. While men have the right to leave the employment of this company, they cannot interiere, by violence, or threats, or persuasion, to pre-vent new men employed to take their places from performing their duties. All who attempt, in violation of the orders of the United States courts, to prevent the Big Four from discharging its duty as a common carrier will be arrested. I call upon all employes, not only to be loyal to this company, but to remember their duties to the government which pro-tects them and their families.

BELONGS TO THE BANK

DECISION IN THE BANK OF COM-MERCE BUILDING LITIGATION.

The Knights and Ladies of Honor Order Given a Judgment for \$68,-602.91-Other Court News.

Judge Brown yesterday handed down his

special finding of facts and conclusions of

law thereon in the case of the Supreme

Ledge Knights and Ladies of Honor against the Bank of Commerce et al. He finds as facts that on the day it closed its doors the bank was indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of \$68,602.91; that demand was made for the money after the failure and payment refused; that the supreme treasurer and supreme secretary joined in a telegram to the supreme protector advising the acceptance of a deed for the bank property; that the supreme protector answered, concurring; that the day after this William Bosson executed a deed for the bank site, which was signed and executed by the proper bank officials; that on this date (Aug. 29, 1893) the bank was indebted to E. J. McBride in the sum of \$3,210.35; that on the same day the deed, with an abstract of title, was delivered by Bosson to McBride and the latter gave him a receipt in full for all claims against the bank by the order and by himself individually, and on the same day Bosson brought to him the policies of insurance upon the building, properly assigned to the order; that at that time McBride expressly disclaimed any authority to accept the deed, and both he and Bosson understood that the consummation of the contract depended upon the decision of the supreme protector; that on the following day the supreme protector, L. B. Lockhard, came to this city, and when he found the deed was made to himself and McBride, as trustees for the Knights and Ladies of Honor, he decided to refer the question to the Supreme Lodge, which was to meet in this city on Sept. 12, 1893, and returned to his home without having accepted the deed; that Bosson understood after this that the deed had not been accepted and that the question as to whether the contract should be consummated or not rested with the authorities of the order having the right to make the final decision; that Bosson never claimed the contract had been consummated until he did so to the chairman of the special committee having no person connected with the order learned from any source that the bank claimed the transaction had been consummated un-til Sept. 15, 1893, when a statement to that effect was published in a newspaper; that on the next day the Supreme Lodge repudiated the transaction; that afterwards the lodge passed a resolution ordering Mcthe resolution was read to Bosson and the deed tendered back to the bank, which tender was refused; that the deed was never accepted by Lockhard nor any person authorized to accept for the order.

Upon the finding of facts the court reached the following conclusions of law: That the title to the Bank of Commerce Building never passed by virtue of the deed executed to McBride and Lockhard as trustees; that the receipt of McBride is not binding upon the order and does not bar its maintaining this suit; that the plaintiff is entitled to recover from the defendant the sum of \$68,602.91, with interest

the plaintiff in the sum of \$71,804.30. Suit for Personal Damages. John J. Canaan yesterday filed sui

thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from Sept. 26, 1893. The decree of the court declares the deed to be inoperative and renders judgment for the lodge against

against the Parry Manufacturing Company, asking damages in the sum of \$5, Frank Canaan. The latter was injured by falling down an elevator shaft at the works of the plaintiff on South Illinois street. A suit for a like amount by the boy for personal injuries is now pending against the company.

Hignight's Bartender Fined. In the Police Court yesterday morning John Schurman, bartender for James Hignight, was fined \$20 and costs for selling liquor on July 4. Herman Kluge, physician, was arraigned for the theft of a of trousers. His case will be tried next Tuesday.

To Remove a Receiver. A petition was filed in the Circuit Court vesterday for the removal of Horace M Hadley as receiver of the Bedford Stone Company on the ground that he has an interest in the company.

SUMMER MISSION BUILDING.

It Is to Be Finished in About a Week-The Furnishings Needed.

The Summer Mission's building, for the accommodation of such chidren as should be kept on the grounds over night, is to be finished in about a week. The managers held a meeting yesterday. Ten cots will be required as soon as the building is finwith full equipments, will be \$15. It was thought that ten persons might be found, each of whom would be willing to provide a cot, to be called by whatever name or in meroy of whatever person the donor might designate. The managers say they could also use to great advantage two large washstands and a few small rocking chairs. Copies of St. Nicholas, the Youth's Companion and other juvenile periodicals would be acceptable. C. S. Grout, at the Charity Organization rooms in Plymouth Church, will furnish further information and receive any contributions.

CITY NEWS NOTES.

Mrs. Natalie Cones, of Chicago, will sing the offertory at St. John's cathedral this morning. The Fifth Ward Lincoln League will meet at 327 West Washington street Mrs. William H. Cooper, Mrs. Dr. Abbett and sons returned yesterday from 'a two weeks' visit at West Baden. There will be afternoon and night con-certs at Pompell Park to-day, with a balloon ascension in the afternoon. There will be new vaudeville artists at the park Miss Clara Bally and Mr. Sidney L. Van Keuren were married at the home of the bride, in Elmira, N. Y., on last Thursday. They will be at home at No. 27 East Second street after Aug. 15.

Small Sheds Burn.

A few minute: after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon fire destroyed the shed in the rear of No. 161 Columbia avenue, rented by Ed Pfifer. The loss was \$75. The flames communicated to the shed in the rear of No. 164 Martindale avenue and caused a loss of \$10. Shortly before 10 o'clock last night a shed in the rear of No. 15 Peter street was burned, with a loss of \$25. The flames communicated to a shed in the rear of No. 110 English avenue, causing a loss of \$50. Origin incendiary.

Acton Camp Meeting.

The programme for the Acton camp meeting, July 26 to Aug. 19, has been prepared. Rev. George L. Curtiss, of DePauw University, will conduct the meeting. The different days that are to be celebrated are as follows: Young people's day, July 36; Labor day, July 31; Missionary day, Aug. 1; Chautauqua recognition day, Aug. 2; old sold'ers' day, Aug. 3. John A. Allison, of this city, will have charge of the music. There are 193 cottages on the

New Incorporations. The Vigo Ice and Cold Storage Company, of Terre Haute, was incorporated yesterday with \$5,000 capital stock and Clemens The Big Four has no controversy with its | W. Nagel, Frank A. Maus, Charles Monninger, Eugene Bretney and Joseph C. Schaf as directors. The Wetherald Rolling Mill Company, of Frankton, Madison county, was also incorporated with \$70,000, and William M. Wetherald, H. O. Wetherald and A. D. Hilborn as directors.

Building Permits.

C. L. Alexander, addition to frame house, 405 North Pennsylvania street, \$500. Etna Insurance Company, repair frame house, 432 East North street, \$135. Joseph H. Pattison, frame house, Delaware, near Sixth, \$2,785.
Charles P. Jacobson, frame house,
Third street, near Mississippi, \$1,585. George Oliver, frame house, Tacoma S. V. Wood, frame barn, Park avenue, near Twelfth street, \$170.

General Superintendent C., C., C. & St. L. Two Eddy-Street Residents Fight. Ili Sebastian Schoppenstein and J. Borin-

stein, residing at No. 106 Eddy street, got into a hot argument last night shortly after 6 o'clock. Schoppenstein remarked Borinstein was an "ignoramus, whereupon the latter seized a "monkey" wrench and struck him on the head, inflicting two severe scalp wounds. Borinstein bled freely and was very weak from the loss of blood when Dr. Durham, who had been summoned, arrived. Dr. Durham dressed the wounds. He believes that Borinstein's condition is not critical.

A FIRE THAT SPREAD.

Damages to an East-Street Neighborhood, Near St. Clair.

Yesterday, at noon, a fire started in the neighborhood of St. Clair and East streets, and before it was extinguished spread over a part of the square. The damage was not great. The fire originated in a stable in the rear of No. 415 North East street, owned by Joseph Loechle, but rented by Frank Reisert. The alarm was turned by the tower. When the fire department reached the scene of the fire the stable had been almost destroyed, and the flames were communicating to the adjoining sheds. The loss on Loechle's stable was \$175. Sheds in the rear of No. 52 Park avenue took fire and, after burning fiercely, the flames communicated to the house. house was damaged to the amount of \$50 It was owned by William Cochran. Butterfield's stable, in the rear of No. North East street, was damaged \$50. After several sheds had been destroyed the fire department began to get the flames under control, not, however, until the Mayflower Church, on St. Clair street, had been scorched. The loss was slight. The origin of the fire is unknown.

GOTHAMITES' SMALL SAVINGS.

Three Hundred and Fifty Million Dollars Deposited in Savings Banks. New York Sun.

Twenty-five of the 125 savings banks in New York State do business in New York city. The gross deposits of New York savings banks are \$617,000,000, and against this they hold \$326,000,000 in real-estate mortgages, \$300,000,000 in bonds, \$40,000,000 in cash, \$10,000,000 in real estate, and \$8,000,000 in other assets. The increase in the number of New York

city savings banks does not keep pace with

the growth of the city in either wealth or

population, and it is perhaps well that this is so, for stability, which comes with age, with accumulations of a yearly surplus, and with careful and conservative management, is what is most required in savings banks, and not a diffusion of responsibility by the establishment of new banks. In 1869, twenty-five years ago, there were thirty-two savings banks in New York; but although the total deposits have more than tripled in amount since then, from \$105,000,000 to \$350,000,000, and the population has more than doubled, the actual number of savings banks in town is seven less than The report of the Banking Superintendent recalls attention to the fact that with a decreased number of savings banks in New York failures are rarer than heretofore. It also calls attention to the fact that there is lying in the treasury of the super-intendent more than \$100,000 of unclaimed money due to depositors of savings banks which are either in liquidation or have passed through the hands of receivers. A considerable number of New York savings banks date their establishment to the early years of the present century. Thus the Bleecker-street Bank for Savings, which is now building a new structure of white marble for its use at the corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, was established in 1819. The Bowery Savings Bank dates back to 1834, the Dry Dock Savings Bank on the Bowery to 1848, the Emigrant Savings Bank to 1850, the Greenwich Savings Bank, at the corner of Sixth avenue and Sixteenth street, to 1833, the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks to 1850, the Irving Bank to 1851, the Manhattan to 1850, the New York Savings Bank, at the corner of Eighth avenue and Fourteenth street, to 1854, the Union Dime Savings Bank and the German

avings Bank each to 1859. The number of open savings bank accounts in the various institutions of the State at the time of the last official computation was 1,621,842, a number in excess of the total number of voters in the State, which in the year previous, was 1,366,445. A very considerablt number of depositors, however, have more than one account, and the actual number of separate depositors in the State is about 800,000, of whom a clear half are New Yorkers and about 100,-000 residents of the city of Brooklyn. The Brooklyn Savings Bank was established in

A Surgeon's Fatal Blunder.

"A few years ago," said Charles J. Pat-terson, of Philadelphia, "I learned the secret of the life of a man who had passed more than a quarter of a century with scarcely a smile. He had been a physician and surgeon and on one occasion had to remove an injured eye in order to save the other eye and prevent total blindness. The night before the operation he had been drinking heavily with some friends,

and, although the following morning he was sober, his hand was unsteady and his nerves unstrung. "After administering chloroform he made a fatal and horrible blunder, removing the well eye by mistake, and thus consigning his patient to perpetual blindness. The moment he discovered his error he turned the man over to a competent surgeon, deeded everything he possessed to him and hurried from the neighborhood like a convicted thief. The remainder of his life was one constant round of remorse and he rapidly developed into a confirmed misanthrope. The secret of his life was known to a number of people, but when it was finally revealed to me it explained mystery and made me respect the man, for however grave was his original blunder, which in some respects was, of course, worse than a crime, his repentance was of

Moisture. Detroit Tribune.

the most genuine character."

She trembled like a leaf.
Great tears welled from her lustrous eyes and, clinging for an instant to the curving lashes, splashed ostentatiously upon her damask cheek. "I must earn my bread by the sweat of my brow," she sobbed, "and how-" Convulsively her hands clutched the air. "-I am going to keep my bangs in any kind of shape under such circumstances I don't know." Assuming an attitude of abject despair she became silent. Reckless Man.

Detroit Tribune. If it proves to be a fact that Bill Dalton wore vellow shors when he was killed, it only goes to show how ill prepared for death people are. For Sale.

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